

## SUC

On our account has Jove,  
Indulgent, to all lands some succulent plant  
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack  
His present thirst. *Philips.*  
To Succu'ms. *v. n.* [*succumbere*, Latin; *succumber*, French.]  
To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except  
among the Scotch.

To their wills we must succumb,  
*Quicumque trahunt, 'tis our doom.* *Hadrian.*

Succu'ssation. *n. f.* [*succussio*, Latin.] A trot.  
They move two legs of one side together, which is totulation  
or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot be-  
hind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Whether totulation or succussation. *Butler.*

Succu'ssion. *n. f.* [*succussio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of shaking.

When any of that ribble species were brought to the doctor,  
and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and  
all the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous succussion of  
the whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Max. Scrib.*

2. [In physics.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is pro-  
cured by strong stimuli, like sternutories, friction, and the  
like, which are commonly used in apopleckick affections.

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*sulleis*, Gothick; *sule*, Dutch; *ypale*, Saxon.]  
1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing  
to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such* a power  
as a king's; *such* a gift as a kingdom.

'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfume'd one. *Shakesp.*  
Can we find *such* a one as this, in whom the spirit of God  
is?

The works of the flesh are manifest, *such* are  
revelings, and *such* like. *Gal. v. 21.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from  
preaching of the Gospel as have thro' infirmity fallen. *White.*

*Such* another idol was Manah, worshipp'd between Mecca  
and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillingfleet.*

*Such* precepts as tend to make men good, singly considered,  
may be distributed into *such* as enjoin piety towards God, or  
*such* as require the good government of ourselves. *Tilghson.*

If my song be *such*,  
That you will hear and credit me too much,  
Attentive listen. *Dryden.*

*Such* are the cold Riphean race, and *such*  
The savage Scythian. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature,  
to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man:  
*such* an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the  
representative of his Maker. *Addison.*

You love a verse, take *such* as I can send. *Pope.*

2. The same that. With *as*.  
This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time as  
Barbarossa, with Solymán's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knoll.*

3. Comprised under the term premised.  
That thou art happy, owe to God;  
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and  
punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he  
withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for  
him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the  
Divine Nature. *South.*

No promise can oblige a prince so much,  
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*. *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.  
I saw him yesterday  
With *such* and *such*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

If you repay me not on *such* a day,  
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are  
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit  
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. *1 Sam.*  
Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,  
When in rustl'd one, and tells him *such* a knight  
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three  
thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left  
at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarend.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law, command-  
ing *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law for-  
bidding the same to-morrow. *South's Sermon.*

Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such*  
a particular person, without election of those ideas before-  
mentioned, have often been reproached for that omission.  
*Dryden's Dufresney.*

To Suck. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *sugo*, *suctum*, Latin; *succer*,  
French.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.  
2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of afflictionment thou shalt drink, and *suck* it out.  
*Ezek. xxiii. 34.*

## SUC

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,  
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,  
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*

Still the drew  
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *suck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*

Transix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,  
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.  
Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more fought the breast,  
Like dropful folk still drink to be a-thirst. *Sidey.*

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if  
you can get them once to *suck* her so long that her milk may  
go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no  
more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than  
at sixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.  
Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'd'st* it from me;  
But own thy pride thyself. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

5. To empty by sucking.  
A fox lay with whole swarms of flies *sucking* and galling of  
him. *L. Esrange.*

6. To draw with the milk.  
Bees on tops of lilies feed,  
And creep within their bells to *suck* the balmy feed. *Dryden.*

I can *suck* melancholy out of a fong, as a weazel *sucks*  
eggs. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;  
Sens into seas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Dane.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half  
an hour; but because it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth,  
take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Barnet.*

Old ocean, *suck'd* through the porous globe,  
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*

To Suck. *v. n.*  
1. To draw by rarefying the air.  
Continual repairs, the least defects in *sucking* pumps are con-  
stantly requiring. *Martinet's History.*

2. To draw the breast.  
Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and *suck* at  
them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that  
nourishment ever *suck* at them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I would  
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear,  
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breasts that  
I should *suck*? *Jeh. iii. 12.*

A nursing father beareth with the *sucking* child. *Nicom. xi.*

3. To draw; imbibe.  
The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now being full, was  
like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

4. All the under passions,  
As waters are by whirl-pools suck'd and drawn,  
Were quite devoured in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

Suck. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of sucking.  
I hoped, from the descent of the quick-silver in the tube,  
upon the first *suck*, that I should be able to give a nearer  
guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air  
and the gravity of quick-silver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.  
They draw with their *suck* the disposition of their nuses.  
*Spenser.*

I have given *suck* and know  
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakesp. Lear.*

Those first unpolish'd matrons  
Gave *suck* to infants of gigantic mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *suck*. *Ray.*

SUCKER. *n. f.* [*succur*, French; from *suck*.]  
1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump.  
Oil must be poured into the cylinder that the *sucker* may  
slip up and down in it more smoothly. *Boyle.*

The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forceers, or something  
equivalent thereunto. *Wilkin's Deakin.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn  
up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon  
its edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called  
*suckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soak-  
ed in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up  
from the ground. *Grew's Microscop.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.  
Mariners aye ply the pump,  
So they, but cheerful, unfatigu'd, still move  
The draining *sucker*. *Philips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock. This word was po-  
haps originally *sucule*, [*suculus*, Latin.]

The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and body, doth  
make trees grow high. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## SUD

Out of this old root a *sucker* may spring, that with a little  
shelter and good seasons, may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

SUDCRET. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A sweet meat.  
Nature's confectioner, the bee,  
Whose *suckers* are moist alchimy;  
The still of his refining mold,  
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleveland.*

SUCKENOTTER. *n. f.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to  
children supplies the want of a pap.

He that will say, children join these general abstract specu-  
lations with their *sucking* bottles, has more zeal for his opinion,  
but less sincerity. *Locke.*

To Suckle. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.  
The breast of Hecuba,  
When the did *suckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakesp. Lear.*

She nurses me up and *suckles* me. *L. Esrange.*

Two thriving calves the *suckles* twice a day. *Dryden.*

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history  
of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *suckled*  
by a wolf. *Addison on Italy.*

SUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the  
pap.

I provide a *suckling*,  
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender  
aliments, as *sucklings* of milk. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SUCKTOR. *n. f.* [from *suck*, *suction*, Fr.] The act of sucking.  
Sounds exterior and interior may be made by *suction*, as  
by emission of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in dia-  
meter, yet the weight kept up by *suction*, or supported by the  
air, and what was call out of it weigh'd about ten pounds.

Cornelius regulated the *suction* of his child. *Arbutnot.*

SUDATION. *n. f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] sweat.  
SUATORY. *n. f.* [*sudor*, Latin.] Hot house; sweating bath.

SUDDEN. *adj.* [*soudain*, French; *roben*, Saxon.]  
1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the  
common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet set down this day of triumph;  
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *sudden*. *Shakesp. Lear.*

There was never any thing so *sudden* but Caesar's thraloni-  
cal brags, of I came, saw and overcame. *Shakesp. Lear.*

Herbs *sudden* flower'd,  
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.  
I grant him  
*Sudden*, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shakesp. Lear.*

SUDDEN. *n. f.*  
1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. Not in use.  
Parents should mark the witty exiles of their children at  
*sudden* and surprisals, rather than pamper them. *Watson.*

2. One of a Sudden, or upon a Sudden. Sooner than was ex-  
pected; without the natural or commonly accustomed prepara-  
tives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,  
With them he enters, who upon the *sudden*  
Clapt to their gates. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

How art thou lost, how on a *sudden* lost?  
They keep their patients so warm as almost to stifle them,  
and all on a *sudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Eaker.*

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude  
and saucy of a *sudden*, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*

SUDDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden*.] In an unexpected manner;  
without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your Argosies  
Are richly come to harbour *suddenly*. *Shakesp. Lear.*

Do it without invention *suddenly*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

If elision of the air made the found, the touch of the bell or  
string could not extinguish so *suddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale foes they *suddenly* draw near,  
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*

She struck the warlike spear into the ground,  
Which sprouting leaves did *suddenly* enclose. *Dryden.*

SUDDENNESS. *n. f.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; un-  
expected preference; manner of coming or happening unex-  
pectedly.

All in the open hall amazed stood,  
At *suddenness* of that unwary fight,  
And wond'ring at his breathless hasty mood. *Fairy Queen.*

He speedily run forward, counting his *suddenness* his most  
advantage that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once  
breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *suddenness* and  
violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORIFICK. [*sudorifugus*, Fr. *sudor* and *ficus*, Latin.] Pro-  
voking or causing sweat.

Physicians may do well when they provoke sweat in bed by  
bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

## SUF

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or  
watery evaporations brings it into a morbid state. *Arbutnot.*

SUDORIFICK. *n. f.* A medicine promoting sweat.  
As to *sudorifick*, consider that the liquid which goes off by  
sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood. *Arbutnot.*

SUDOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Consisting of sweat.  
Beside the strigments and *sudorous* adhesions from mens  
hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction  
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUNS. *n. f.* [from *reban*, to seeth; whence *robben*, Saxon.]  
1. A lxivium of soap and water.

2. To be in the SUNS. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.  
To SUE. *v. a.* [*suere*, French.]

1. To prosecute by law.  
If any *sue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him  
have thy cloke also.

2. To gain by legal procedure.  
Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation, to die  
for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding  
with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing*  
out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.  
Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,  
What hell it is in *suing* long to bide. *Shubert's Tale.*

If me thou deign to serve and *sue*,  
At thy command to all these mountains be. *Spenser.*

When maidens *sue*,  
Men give like gods. *Shakesp. Lear.*

We were not born to *sue* but command. *Shakesp. Lear.*

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Eu-  
phrates, *suing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*

For this, this only favour let me *sue*,  
Refuse it not: but let my body have  
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Despise not then, that in our hands bear we  
These holy boughs, and *sue* with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*

'Twill never be too late,  
To *sue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison's Cato.*

The fair Egyptian  
Court'd with freedom now the beauteous slave,  
Now falt'ring *sue*, and threatening now did rave. *Blackm.*

By adverse destiny contrain'd to *sue*  
For council and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SU'ET. *n. f.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to *Stinner*.]  
A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to scaroticks. *Wifem.*

SU'ET. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of *suet*; resembling *suet*.  
If the matter forming a wen, resembles fat or a *suet* sub-  
stance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To SUFFER. *v. a.* [*sufferre*, Latin; *souffrir*, French.]  
1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment. *Prov. xix.*

A woman *suffered* many things of physicians, and spent all  
she had. *Mark v. 26.*

Obedience impos'd,  
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death, *Milton.*

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.  
Our spirit and strength entire  
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.  
He wond'ring that your Lordship  
Would *suffer* him to spend his youth at home. *Shakesp. Lear.*

Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur,  
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:  
Who being *suffered*, with the bear's fell paw,  
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakesp. Lear.*

My duty cannot *suffer*  
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakesp. Lear.*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Lev.*

4. To pass through; to be affected by.  
The air now must *suffer* change. *Milton.*

To SUFFER. *v. n.*  
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breast I arm to overcome by *suffering*. *Milton.*

Prudence and good breeding are in all stations necessary;  
and most young men *suffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo punishment.  
The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day ap-  
pointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*

He thus  
Was forc'd to *suffer* for himself and us!  
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*

Publick business *suffers* by private infirmities, and king-  
doms fall into weaknes by the diffeates or decays of those that  
manage them. *Temple.*

SUFFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be  
endured.